

THIS DISTRICT.—In our general table will be found the returns from all the counties in the district. Some of them are not official, in others the majority only is given, yet we believe they will be found correct in the main. It is hardly probable that they will vary 50 votes altogether from the official result. In this county, and, we believe, throughout the district, the day passed with less excitement than usual; indeed, it was remarked upon in this place as being the quietest election that had ever happened in Wilmington. All things considered, however, an average vote was polled. Of the result it is unnecessary to speak. As we felt certain would be the case, the regular nominee has received very little, if at all, below the usual party majority, during the course of so little excitement. Now that the canvass is over, although, of course, we feel gratified by the result, that gratification is unmingled with any feeling of triumph over the defeated candidate, but has its origin simply in the success of what we conscientiously believed to be in accordance with the usages of the party and essential to its permanent success; and we are also happy to find that in this belief we are borne out by a very large majority of the Democrats of the district.

Now that the excitement of the canvass has passed away, so let every bad feeling which it may have given rise, vanish. Democrats cannot feel any chagrin in yielding to Democracy; nor can the feeling of exultation or triumph be indulged in over a political brother. With one or two exceptions, from peculiar causes, there was little or no division in the Democratic ranks, as a comparison of the majority for the regular candidate with that usually given for the party will show; and even in one or two counties where there was an apparent division, it was much more apparent than real, as we know that in those counties the Whig party rallied on Mr. Reid almost to a man, and, of course, a comparatively small number of Democrats joining with them was sufficient to turn the scale. In those counties, we feel confident that when the tug of war comes with their political opponents, the Democratic party will feel and act with as much union and energy as they ever manifested.

There is one thing which we know the opponents of our party have confidently predicted, that is, the development of a sectional spirit—of a spirit of rivalry between the upper and lower sections of the district—between this place and Fayetteville—between New Hanover and Cumberland counties. We are happy to see the triumphant negative which the vote of Cumberland puts upon this. She comes out in her strength, and casts her vote as cheerfully for Mr. S. Asse, of New Hanover, as though she were voting for a citizen of her own county. Such conduct is worthy of her, and New Hanover will not be backward to reciprocate when the time comes.—Should one of Cumberland's favorite sons come before the people of this county, he will find that they can remember friends and reciprocate kindness.

A MISAPPREHENSION.—We understand that a short article in our paper of the 27th ult., on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's reply to Thomas H. Benton, has in some cases, been understood as containing an implied censure upon that gentleman. Perhaps our article warrants such a conclusion, but if it does, or in so far as it does, it fails to convey our real meaning. No one can entertain a higher respect for Mr. Calhoun than we do—few care less for Mr. Benton. The meaning we intended to convey in that article was this:—Mr. Benton, while pretending to address the people of Missouri, takes occasion to abuse Mr. Calhoun in the most violent manner, and through him the Southern people, while at the same time he talks largely of the many and manifold services of one Thomas H. Benton. Mr. Calhoun replies to Benton, and unquestionably "uses up" the Missourian. So far so good. What we object to in Mr. Calhoun's reply, is its excessive length; and secondly, the fact that the greater part of it is devoted to the personal affair between him and Benton. No matter what our respect for any particular man may be, we can never forget that there are other men in the world, yea, even in the South, besides Mr. Calhoun, and we are opposed to bringing any personal squabble forward as a matter of national importance, no matter how distinguished the parties may be. Everybody knows how disgusting Col. Benton's egotism has become. We should be sorry, indeed, that any circumstance should lead Mr. Calhoun into the same error. We say this with all due deference, because we have been, and, indeed, are now, among Mr. C.'s warmest admirers. As regards the assertion of the equal rights of the States, no one will controvert Mr. Calhoun's positions, but we do wish to see what seems to us so plain a question, made as free from subtleties as possible.

Taylorism before the Election.—The following is an extract from Mr. Crittenden's celebrated speech delivered at Pittsburg last summer:—
"He (Mr. Crittenden) had seen a letter in General Taylor's hand writing, in which General Taylor said he would proscribe no man because he was a Democrat; that both Democrats and Whigs stood by him at the battle of Monterey, shedding their blood together for their country, and he would be the last man to deny to the Democrats a fair share of the offices."

COMMENT.—In the last reports from Washington, we find the following removals and appointments in this State:—
R. G. Rankin, to be Collector at Wilmington, N. C., vice Wm. C. Bennett, removed.
R. H. J. Blount, to be Collector at Washington, N. C., vice Silvester Brown, declined. Brown was appointed in place of James K. Hatton, removed.

Further comment is unnecessary.

NATIONAL FAST.—We notice from the papers that the recommendation of President Taylor in favor of National Fast, on Friday, the 3d instant, has been very generally complied with. In this place the day very much resembled the Sabbath. There was religious service in all the churches, and business was completely suspended.

FAILURE OF THE MAIL.—No Mail yesterday north of Weldon, consequently we are without any further late news from the Tennessee Election.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—FRANCE AND ROMANIA.—HUNGARY AND ITALY.—The latest accounts from Europe, seem to show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the progress of reaction is complete. The people have everywhere succumbed throughout Western Europe, and only upon its Eastern border to bear aloft the banner of Independence for a few more months—it may be years, but it is hardly possible that the struggle can be very long protracted.—Rome has fallen—France is less free than under Louis Philippe, and the dream of a united and popular Germany has passed away like a shadow, leaving not a trace behind, save in the ruin it has wrought. For the present, at least, the words of the poet are true—"There is no hope for nations." Last year, (1848), was the year of revolutions;—this is the year of counter-revolutions; the next will be remembered as the year of tyrannies—of tyrannies more galling than any which modern Europe has yet witnessed, and the bitterness of oppression will be increased by the remembrance of a brief, but brilliant interval of comparative independence—of illusive hope, luring onward only to deceive.

When, in the beginning of last year, the French revolution and the expulsion of Louis Philippe had freed that country from the shackles of a monarchy, her example sent an instantaneous thrill through the heart of the oppressed millions over all Europe, and the proud dynasties tottered to their base beneath the awakened feeling of popular sovereignty. Concessions were made to the people, either wrung from the reluctant hands of frightened despots, or voluntarily granted in accordance with the progress of the age, and it required no over sanguine imagination to look forward to the time when the name and the office of a king would be a forgotten word, or have an existence only in history. Now, barely eighteen months since the first blow was struck, we find the very people who gave impulse to the cause of European freedom, laboring to undo the work of their own hands. We find the (so-called) Republic of France, like another Cain, stretching forth its fratricidal hands to wipe its younger brother, Rome, from existence, while Austria and Prussia form but the vanguard of Roman despotism in eastern and middle Europe. Such gigantic successes at the commencement, ending only in disappointment and ruin, and producing no permanent beneficial result, should at least be fertile in the lessons of experience, and are worthy the attentive consideration of a free people who value their own liberties, and would avoid the rock upon which their European brethren have split.

The true cause of the failure of all attempts at regeneration in Europe, may be found in the system of centralization, and in the union of Church and State, which has so long prevailed to a greater or less extent upon that continent. It is an undoubted fact that no extended republic can long exist unless its several component parts possess the privilege of local self-government. This was the system which gave its perpetuity to the Roman republic and empire. Every city scattered throughout its vast territories, was a sort of commonwealth within itself, and elected its own local officers, and so tenacious were these isolated republics of their peculiar local government, that long after the fall of the western empire, and the conquest of Gaul (the present France), by the barbarous tribes of the north, the people still rallied around these municipal corporations, which then formed the only remnant of law or order which barbarism had left, and the bonds of civil society were saved from total disruption by the vitality of the Roman system, which survived in every member of the Empire long after its existence as a nation had passed away. But in modern Europe the case is different. Paris is France. Every employee of the government, in the remotest provinces, derives his authority directly from the central power, and a Parisian mob, by overruling the legislative assembly, or the executive power, by corrupting its members, may enslave the nation in a day, or change its constitution and the administration of its laws, without once consulting the great body of the people. Such a system is necessarily subversive of all genuine republican liberty. The same is the case, to a greater or less extent, in every nation in Europe.

But the most potent cause of all may be found in the general infidelity which characterizes the revolutionary party in Europe.—This is an inevitable consequence of the long continued union of church and State, which has subsisted in the old world, and which, by identifying religion with the abuses and tyrannies that have ground down the people for ages, has gone far to destroy its moral influence with the people, and connect it in their minds with the despotisms with which it has been allied. Accustomed to regard the laws only as an engine of oppression, and knowing little of government but its burdens, it is hardly to be wondered at, that men should join religion in the same condemnation, when they find it, to all outward appearance, partaking in the same abuses. To their minds the system of church government having become interwoven with that of State policy, was a part of an old and despotic regime of which they must get rid. Beyond all question the horrors of the first French revolution sprang from this cause. Had not religion been identified with the government, it would not have fallen with it. Had it not fallen, the mild influence of Christianity diffused through the avenues of popular feeling would have deprived that event of all its horrors. As it was, the wildest Atheism succeeded, and republicanism became but another word for irreligion; human passions, thus freed from all the restraints which had previously bound them, ran into licence, and the tyranny of the many, became more unbearable than the oppression of the few. Thinking men were forced to look back to the abuses of monarchy, which, at least, were known and definite, as a refuge from the untold horrors of anarchy and agrarianism, and the accession of Napoleon to the consulate put an end to the first Republic of France.

Nearly the same abuse has been seen in Europe during the last eighteen months. If less bloody, it is only because the previous oppression has been less galling. If the Republic has fallen in France, as in fact it has, it is only because the French people have had to choose between the Atheism of such men as Ledru Rollin, Proudhon and other socialists, and the monarchial affinities of Louis Napoleon. It is not because they love the latter, but because the owners of property dread the anarchy and rapine which they fear would result from the ascendancy of the former, and it has only been by working upon their fears of socialism and anarchy that they have been prevailed upon to accede to the manifestly unconstitutional interference in the affairs of Rome. The same reasoning will apply to Rome. Had the temporal and spiritual authority of the Pope been sooner separated, he need not have been a fugitive, nor would the people of Rome be so loth to receive him any capacity.

No one can have failed to notice and admire the gallant stand taken by Hungary against the attempt of Austria to deprive her of her ancient constitutional privileges. Indeed, single-handed, she had flogged Austria, annihilated her armies, and threatened her capital. She alone, of all the European nations that declared for freedom, has struggled as a nation should. And why? Because, in fact, she struggles for reform and not revolution. Law has not been with her oppression, nor religion one of its accessories. Her constitution recognizes not a religion of the State, nor did her rulers refuse to accede to the reasonable demands of her people. So that, when the hour of trial came, and the people were called upon to strike for their laws and their religion, they recognized them as the most sacred trust for which they could struggle,—not as a mere name, or a mockery. It is true the gallant Maygars may be defeated—it is likely that they will be—but they cannot be subdued, and they may yet, on the future battle-fields of Europe, revenge themselves upon their leagued oppressors.

THE ELECTIONS.
Below we give all the returns which we have received up to this date. Although we cannot, as we had hoped, give the returns from the whole State, still enough is known to state the result in every district, with the exception of the Eighth, which yet remains in doubt. A gentleman direct from Washington, Beaufort county, says that returns have been received from the whole district with the exception of one precinct in Carteret, and Tyrrell County, which is all to be heard from except Columbia. Stanley may be elected, but if so, it is, at farthest, by a majority not exceeding 20—all told. Should Lane gain 11 votes in the places yet to be heard from, he will be elected. We may set down the Eighth district as doubtful until the polls have been compared. In the other districts, there is enough heard from to put the matter beyond a doubt. The members known to be elected are Clingman, Caldwell, Deberry, Shepard, and Outlaw, feds., and Ashe, Daniel, and Venable, democrats.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY. OFFICIAL.

Precincts.	Ashe	Daniel	Deberry	Shepard	Outlaw	Venable
Wilmington	283	31	363	7	342	96
Upper Sound	36	38	1	12	31	38
Rocky Point	67	16	12	18	1	46
Long Creek	132	62	59	18	1	101
Long Washington	104	5	63	42	45	60
Wilmington Creek	43	11	36	39	6	31
Finey Woods	128	22	11	38	18	15
Calcutt	35	17	17	5	31	31
Upper R. River	75	1	64	10	2	32
Federal Point	1029	46	815	211	429	548

FIRST DISTRICT.—No returns yet received. Clingman, fed., is, of course, elected, having no opposition.
SECOND.—Caldwell, fed. No returns.
THIRD.—Deberry, fed., is undoubtedly elected. The following are all the returns:
Deberry, (fed.) Caldwell, (dem.)
Richmond, 492 134
Moore, 525 545
Anson, 1020 538
Gaston, 160 671
Lincoln, 272 496
There is a considerable Democratic gain, so far, still Deberry, fed., is elected.
FOURTH.—Guilford county only heard from, which gives Shepard, fed., 1326, Keen, dem., 332. Shepard is elected.
FIFTH.—Hon. A. W. Venable, dem., is elected by probably 710 over Henry K. Nash, fed.

VENABLE'S MAJORITY.
In 1847 his majority was 150.
SIXTH.—In the Sixth, Daniel is no doubt elected. The following are the counties heard from:
Daniel, (dem.) Clarke, (dem.)
Wake, 523 896
Johnston, 644 407
Edgecombe, 792 464
Franklin, 624 210
Nash, 450 375
SEVENTH.—The following statement shows nearly the result in this district:
Ashe, (dem.) Reid, (dem.)
New Hanover, 1029 46
Sampson, 530 721
Brunswick, 185 13
Duplin, 686 493
Cumberland, 829 521
Bladen, 305 241
Onslow, 568 182
Robeson, 486 502
Columbus, 340 rep. maj.
EIGHTH.—The Eighth district is still in doubt. The returns received thus far stand thus:
Lane, (dem.) Stanley, (fed.)
Wayne, 1078 291
Beaufort, 577 847
Hyde, 246 445
Washington, 54 148 maj.
Tyrrell, 54 175
Pitt, 27 maj.
Greene, 167 3
Lenoir, 13 167
Carteret, 110 167
Jones, 182 210

"One precinct to hear from, which will probably be the one precinct, (Columbia), only heard from."
P. S.—The very latest accounts seem to say that Stanley is elected by some 50 majority. This we think probable, although not certain.
NINTH.—Outlaw is certainly elected by about five hundred majority. The following are the counties heard from:
Person, dem. Outlaw, fed.
Northampton, 531 463
Pasquotank, 138 201 maj.
Perquimans, 138 201 maj.
Camden, 138 201 maj.
Bertie, 169 169 maj.
Hertford, 56 56 maj.
Gates, 25 25 maj.
Chowan, 219 219 maj.
Martin, 000 000
Currituck, 000 000

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.—The following gentlemen have been elected Clerks of the Courts in the Counties heard from, viz:—
Bladen.—Wooten, Superior Court Clerk; McRee, County Court Clerk.
Brunswick.—Langdon, County Court Clerk; Brown, Superior Court Clerk, holds over.
Columbia.—Smith, County Court Clerk.
Cumberland.—Duncan McRae, re-elected Superior Court Clerk; John McLaurin, re-elected County Court Clerk.
Duplin.—H. Sullivan, re-elected Superior Court Clerk; Jas. H. Jermain, re-elected County Court Clerk.
New Hanover.—S. R. Bunting, Superior Court Clerk; L. H. Marsteller, re-elected County Court Clerk.
Onslow.—O. B. Sanders, Superior Court Clerk; Jasper Etheridge, County Court Clerk.
Robeson.—McMillan, re-elected Superior Court Clerk; Howell, re-elected County Court Clerk.
Craven.—Thomas R. Williams, elected Superior Court Clerk without opposition.
Lenoir.—Geo. W. Venters, Superior Court Clerk, and N. C. Loftin, County Court Clerk.
Wayne.—W. C. Bryan, Superior Court Clerk, and John A. Green, County Court Clerk.

ANSON.—A. B. Smith, re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court, and N. D. Boggan, County Court Clerk.
CHATHAM.—W. S. Gunter, Superior Court Clerk, and W. P. Taylor, County Court Clerk.
MOORE.—Morrison, re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court, and A. W. Curry, of the County Court.

SAMPSON.—Beaman, elected County Court Clerk.
RICHMOND.—W. B. Cole, Clerk Superior Court, and Macolin L. Douglas, of the County Court.
EDGECOMBE.—R. H. Pender, Superior Court Clerk; John Norfleet, County Court Clerk.
GASTON.—Roberts, County, Lewis, Superior Court Clerk.
LINCOLN.—Robert Williamson, County Court Clerk; V. McRee, Superior Court Clerk.
FRANKLIN.—Young Patterson, re-elected Clerk County Court, and Mr. Lawrence, Superior Court do.
WAKE.—James T. Marriott, re-elected County Court Clerk, and Richard P. Finch, Superior Court do.
ALABAMA.—Maj. Foust, County Court, and Mr. Gragson, Superior Court Clerk.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.—The election held in this State, on Thursday, for Governor and representatives to the next Congress, is likely to result, so far as regards the contest for the gubernatorial Chair, in favor of the Democratic candidate. But nine counties have been heard from, and if Trousdale, the Democratic candidate, gains with equal ratio in the counties to be heard from, he will be elected by about 3000 majority.

The returns from the Eighth Congressional district have been received, which state that A. Ewing, Democrat, has been elected to Congress, by a majority of 100. His antagonist was W. Cullum.

At the last Presidential election, the Eighth district gave Gen. Taylor a majority of 1,211.

THE "HEROIC AGE."—We understand that some of our whig friends feel considerably scandalized by our republication from the *Washington Union*, of a series of articles, signed "Heroic Age." We don't blame them for it. It is hard for any one to enjoy a joke when it goes too strong against themselves.—But they forget the good it does some of our Democratic friends to whom a good laugh is better than physic. Why, we know one gentleman in feeble health, to whose life it has no doubt added years, it does him so much good. Really, for his sake, if nothing else, we must continue to publish these said papers. We must not have the sin upon our head of being instrumental in shortening any man's days, by refusing him of an enjoyment so necessary to his comfortable existence.

THE BRITISH ORIENTAL AND WEST INDIA STEAM PACKET COMPANY own forty steamers, which have cost, upon the average, \$250,000 each; aggregate cost \$10,000,000. They employ 2,000 sailors, and have sixty foreign establishments connected with the service.—Their expenses are \$10,000,000 a year, of which only \$2,200,000 is covered by their receipts from government for carrying the mails; 10,000 persons in Southampton are more or less connected with and dependent upon this company.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangements for the Fall circuit:—
1. Edenton, Judge Bailey.
2. Newbern, "Manly."
3. Raleigh, "Battle."
4. Hillsborough, "Settle."
5. Wilmington, "Dick."
6. Salisbury, "Caldwell."
7. Morganton, "Ellis."

GEN. CASS TO RESIGN.—The following from the Chicago Tribune, seems in accordance with the previous course of Gen. Cass, and we think may be relied upon. The Tribune says:—
"We understand from reliable authority that Gen. Cass will resign his seat in the Senate during the ensuing winter. The Michigan Legislature have instructed him to vote for the Provision, he proposes waiting until that question comes up, when he will make a great speech against the Provision and Col. Benton, and then resign."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Two persons killed and eighteen wounded.—A terrible accident happened on the New Jersey Railroad on Thursday, the 2d instant, by which two persons were killed and a large number severely wounded. The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following account of the affair:—
"About half-past 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, as the train from Philadelphia was approaching Princeton, the locomotive tender and the truck of the baggage car was precipitated into the canal, by the switch near the bank having been maliciously turned for the special purpose of causing an accident. Fortunately, the passenger cars maintained their position upon the track, but the sudden check of the locomotive and baggage car, caused the way car to be crushed into the body of the forward deck car, carrying death and dismay to those unfortunate passengers in that portion of the train. Two persons were crushed to death, and eighteen others more or less injured."

A killed were, William Conover, belonging to Trenton, a carpenter, in the employ of the Company, and a German, one of the forward-deck passengers, whose name is unknown.

From an investigation made after the affair, by officers of the Road, they are convinced that the disastrous occurrence was occasioned by some malicious individual having turned the switch out of its proper position. A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for the detection of the perpetrator of this fiendish outrage.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, of Saturday, says:—
"The sight when the writer (who was in the third passenger car) reached the scene in question, was of the most agonizing character.—Three human beings being suspended by their lower limbs from the wreck, head downward, and were obliged to be supported by hand for near half an hour, before, by the aid of axes, they could be removed from their distressing position."

"This sight, together with the groans and shrieks of the wounded, was sufficient to unnerve many present, while others of the passengers (among whom we find, by a reference to the accounts, a Mr. Hatcher, of Philadelphia, were conspicuous for the coolness and judgment with which they directed their efforts) did all that men could do to relieve the sufferers."

MR. HANCOCK, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, publicly announced the death of ex-President Polk, on the 11th July. The document is highly laudatory of the character of the deceased, and sums up his virtues and public services:—
"He ever approved his fitness for the highest trust; excelling not more in station, than in laboriousness, prudence, temperance, and fortitude. He defined, established, and extended the boundaries of his country. He planted the stars of the American Union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his council tended to organize the National Treasury on the principles of the Constitution, and to apply the rule of freedom to navigation, trade, and industry. Most beloved where best known, he lived happily, and died in the midst of his country's unexampled prosperity, which his own measures had contributed to establish. His memory as a public man lives in honor, and will endure; the youth of our country will be formed to virtue by emulating the purity of his private life."

Tribute to Mr. Polk.—We have received "Galignani's Messenger" from Paris, July 16, which contains the following brief but eloquent compliment from Mr. Ruch to the deceased ex-President:—
"Legation of the United States, Paris, July 14."
"The death of Mr. Polk, late President of the United States, has been followed by the wide lamentation of his fellow-citizens. Youngest of all the chief magistrates of the Union, he has closed a life, though not full of years, full of honors. As remarkable for the purity of his private life as for devotion to all his public duties in a succession of high trusts, until his country called him to its highest, he descends to the tomb, leaving his country in a state of high prosperity and his name impressed upon measures which have enlarged her dominion, augmented her resources, and exalted her renown. As a mark of respect to his memory I recommend to the American consuls in France to display their flag with a badge of mourning, and to American shipmasters in French ports to hoist colors of half-mast the day after they may see this notice."

"RICHARD RUSH."
Progress of the Cholera.—At Philadelphia, on the 5th, 13 cases and 2 deaths. During the week, 171 cases and 46 deaths.
At Boston, on the 4th, there were 24 cholera deaths, and 62 during the week.
At New York, on the 5th, 64 cases and 32 deaths, which is a large decrease; and at Brooklyn, 30 cases and 12 deaths.
At Cincinnati, on the 3d, 26 deaths, 10 only from cholera; and on the 4th, 34 deaths, 11 from cholera.
At Quebec, on the 1st, 30 cholera deaths; and at Montreal, on the 4th, 20 deaths, 10 cholera.

At Buffalo, for the 48 hours ending the 4th, 11 cases and 33 deaths, and on the 5th, during the same time, 31 cases and 10 deaths.
Hon. Joshua Mathiot, formerly a representative in Congress from Ohio, died of cholera at his residence in Newark, in that State. He was, at the time of his death, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Order of Sons of Temperance for the State of Ohio.

The Rev. T. J. Newberry, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, Tenn., died on board the steamer E. W. Stephens, on the 1st inst. His disease was cholera.
Rev. Thomas Cooper, of Sandusky city, Ohio, and one of the editors of "The Spirit of the Lakes," died of cholera at Carey, Ohio, a few days since.

At Lebanon, Tenn., 35 or 40 cases were under treatment on Sunday, only 2 of which were considered dangerous. The disease was fast declining.
The Croydon (Ind.) Gazette reports 2 cases in that county during the preceding week.

The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph, of Saturday, reports 17 deaths in that city during the week, all of which but 2 were of cholera.
William Wabram, an actor well known in Cincinnati, died a few days since, of cholera, at Cleveland. Charles Green, of the same profession, fell a victim to the same disease, about the same time, at Chicago.

At Chicago the Board of Health report 11 deaths by cholera on Friday week, 14 on Saturday, and 18 on Sunday.
In Detroit, the Board of Health report 2 deaths for the 48 hours ending on Monday noon.

In Sandusky city, there were 101 interments of cholera, and 2 of other diseases, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday week. At the latest accounts the disease was unabated, but several physicians from Cincinnati are doing their utmost to stay the pestilence. Dr. Appleton, of Philadelphia, was also there, acting nobly in aid of the sufferers. In looking over the list of deaths on Sunday and Monday, we find the names of Sarah, daughter of the late Wm. Townsend, (who, with his wife, died on Friday last); Estelle Cook, an old citizen, and long Postmaster at Sandusky; John Wheeler, a member of the Bar, and one of the oldest citizens; Dr. Simmons, and Joseph W. Muencher, Attorney at Law.

At Xenia, Ohio, there have been 31 cholera deaths. It has nearly disappeared from Dayton.

In Toledo, 11 cases and 5 deaths Friday; 14 cases and 4 deaths Saturday and Sunday.
In Cleveland, during the week ending Monday night last, 38 interments from all diseases, 9 of which were brought in from without the city. Of the entire number, 16 died of cholera.

Cyrus Williams, Chief Engineer on the Mad River Railway, died on Tuesday night.

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal adjourned on Saturday last. The following are the closing opinions:
In *Scarborough v. Tunnel*, in Equity, from Edgecombe, affirming the orders. Also, in the State v. Upchurch, from Franklin, directing the judgment of the Superior Court to be reversed, and a sentence of fine, &c., to be passed. Also, in *Ingram v. Smith*, in Equity, from Anson, dismissing the bill with costs.—Also, in *Blackall v. Overby*, in Equity, from Brunswick, directing a reference to the master. Also, in *Walker v. Coltrane*, in Equity, from Randolph, decree for plaintiff and reference. Also, in *Hardy v. Pool*, in Equity, from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Black v. Wright*, from Rockingham, directing a venire de novo. Also, in *McDonald v. Wiseman*, in Equity, from Davidson, affirming the report and directing a decree accordingly. Also, in *Monroe v. McIntire*, in Equity, from Sampson, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order. Also, in *Ross v. Swearingen*, from Stanley, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *County Trustees of Brunswick v. Woods*, from Brunswick, judgment below reversed and judgment here affirmed. Also, in *Hanner v. Winbourn*, from Granville, directing a reference to the master. Also, in *Chambers v. Blackall*, in Equity, from Person, directing a decree for plaintiff for the amount reported by the Master.

Raleigh Register, Aug. 1st.
Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—We are happy to learn that the prospects for our Railroad are encouraging. We understand that a portion of the contracts for grading on the west of Great Pee Dee have been completed, and that the work is ready to be received. Gen. Evans, who has a large contract in the vicinity of the village, has commenced work, and we understand that a great many of our farmers contemplate employing the railroad for the purpose of conveying their produce to market, and the season for gathering the crops, in active and energetic work on the road. We hope to have the pleasure, at the end of six months, to announce to our readers that the entire grading of the road between Darlington and Little Pee Dee has been completed.

Woman's Curiosity.—Week before last, the brethren of the Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Woodstown, N. J., determined to have a ball swept out and cleaned, when it was unanimously resolved that Mrs. Keen Secret should be called upon to do the job.

After the meeting had adjourned, the lamp-lighter, who well knew the inquisitive character of Mrs. Keen Secret, went and procured a monster billy goat, and placed it in the closet which was kept as a reservoir for all secret things. He then proceeded to the domicile of the good lady, informed her of the job of cleaning and sweeping the hall, and requested her to come early next morning, as he would be at leisure to show her what was to be done. The morning came—with Madam Keen Secret appearing according to promise, with her brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, &c. Doorkeeper waiting for her.

"Now, madam," said the mischievous doorkeeper, "I'll tell you what we want done, and how we come to employ you. One of the brethren said it would be difficult to get any body to do the job, who would not be frightened by the sight of a monster billy goat, because we've lost the key and can't lock it. I assured them that you could be trusted, and so they ordered me to call upon you, as I knew you could be depended upon."

"Depended upon," says the madam, "I guess I can, my poor dead and gone husband, who belonged to the Free Masons, or Anti-Masons, I don't know which, used to tell me the secrets of the consarn, and when he showed me the marks of the gridiron when he was initiated, and told me all they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a livin' soul to this day, and if nobody troubles the closet to find out your secrets till I do, they'll all lay there till they rot, that they will!"

"I thought so," says the doorkeeper, "and now I will show you the closet that corner." He put his finger to his place, and showed an unguessed and indecent brother had shown out quids of tobacco, "and give the whole room a decent cleaning, and I have pledged my word and honor for your fidelity to promises—don't go into that closet!" and then he left the lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of his feet upon the step of the stairs, than she exclaimed, "That's all right! What can earth be there? I'll warrant there's a gridding, or some other nonsense—just like the Anti-Masons for all the world, I'll be bound. I'll just take a peep in, and nobody'll be any wiser but me, and I can keep it to myself." Suing the action to the word, she stepped softly to the door of the forbidden closet, and turned the handle, when she saw that the billy-goat, who went Billy, with a spring to regain his liberty, which came nigh upsetting her ladyship. Both started for the doorway which was filled with her implements of housecleaning, when all was swept clear from their positions to the bottom of the stairs. The noise and confusion occasioned by such an unexpected event, was so great, that the doorkeeper, who was standing by the door, was obliged to get from under a pile of goats, pails, tubs, brooms, and scrubbing brushes.

Who should be first on the ground but the rascally doorkeeper, who, after releasing the goat, who was made a cripple for life, and unpeeling the other rubbish which bound the good lady to the door, anxiously inquired if she had been taking the "degrees."

"Taking the degrees," exclaimed our lady, "if you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, with a ternal goat to jump upon ye as ye go, taking things by degrees, I have, and if ye generally frighten folks as bad as you have me, and hunt 'em to boot, I'll warrant they'll make as much noise as me."

"I hope you didn't open the closet, madam," said the doorkeeper.

"Open the closet I am sure I did, and didn't Eve eat the apple when forbidden?"

"If you want a woman to do anything, tell her not to, and she'll do it sartin. I couldn't have been tempted. There was the secret; I wanted to know it, and as I opened the closet, out popped the ternal goat, right in my eye, I thought to be sure it was the devil, and I run from the stairs, with it at my heels, when I fell over the tubs, and with me all arrived at the bottom, as you found us, in a heap together."

The United States and England.—The *Liverpool Mail* says, "The United States send us what we need Ireland cannot send. America is our shambles—she sends us manufactured flour—she is our orchard—she will be our potatoe garden. And she will continue to be so as long as we have a national debt, and nearly \$20,000,000 to pay annually to the national creditor. What we require is nothing to what we shall hereafter disclose, but we proceed by exhibiting samples:—
"There were imported into Liverpool, for the week ending the 6th June, the following articles: 865 barrels of pork; 200 hogsheds of pork, 300 do. and boxes bacon; 56 do. of Indian corn; 29,733 bushels of wheat; 3,329 barrels of flour; 2,129 sacks of do.; 8,426 bushels of wheat; 1,620 do. of beans; 1,400 bushels of oats."

"Did we say that America is our granary and our potatoe garden? It is true, for the present. It will be so till the great change comes. We have given a weekly return only—the yearly one will astonish!"

Death before Run.—A man named Sutton, having against his wife's reonstrances, purchased a frog shop at Van Buren, which led into bad habits, and caused him to resolve upon ending his life. He was only in the city of Sutton came to the desperate resolution of destroying himself and children rather than comply with